

RE: SERIAL No 10/763,630

EXHIBIT A

TO: M.P. FERGUSON

Langenscheidt's  
New College  
Merriam-Webster

English Dictionary



LANGENSCHIEDT

NEW YORK • BERLIN • MUNICH



English Dictionary  
Merriam-Webster  
New College  
Lange's



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## depravity • derived 311

is impoverishment to the  
ruined the nation of re-

2) 1: LAMENTABLE 2  
deplorable-ness n

for-ling (MF or L; MF  
adj (1567) 1: a: to feel  
to consider unfortunate  
deprave a deploring-

ADDRESS grief or sorrow  
class or impairment of  
family values) LAMENT  
n of sorrow LAMENT  
as imply sorrow, disap-  
provement (faint de-  
quity of the language).  
fr. (11) deplorable, fr. de-  
plere 1: a: to extend in  
formation or approxi-  
mation esp. strategically  
ble (v-bal) adj --- de-

cause to become par-  
remonstrance of action  
(V-de-pla-nol-aer-  
ty n)  
remove the political  
~ foreign aid) --- de-

KA (ca 1909) : to  
quand (as monomers)  
deplorable-ness n  
deplorable, fr. L. to  
deplere 1: a: to extend in  
formation or approxi-  
mation esp. strategically  
ble (v-bal) adj --- de-

1. deplorable to carry  
1549) 1: to behave  
2. (deplorable) a  
by legal deploration

1: punishable by  
~ (as alien)  
1549) 1: an act or  
country of an alien

c who has been de-

1: the manner in  
which  
up from office  
41: fr. MF deplere  
down) (146) 1  
2: to put down  
to testify to under  
ear witness  
deplorable, de-pos-  
ition) (1624) 1  
to put in a bank 2  
~ vt: to become

MF 2: something  
bank b: money  
deposited: deposi-  
d down, esp. uni-  
accumulation (as of  
1: a person to

in act of removing  
before a court b  
ing under oath 3  
ed: in court

1: DEPOSIT  
for safekeeping  
ed to receive U.S.

V-dep n [F deép,  
[1743] 1: a  
1: a  
1: a  
for the reception  
for railroad or

fr. MF deprever,  
adj (1146) 1: a  
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depravity (di-'pra-vāte also 'prā-vā n. pl. -ties (1641) 1: the quality  
or state of being depraved 2: a corrupt act or practice

depre-ate (de-'pri-kā) vi -eat-ed; -eat-ing [L deprecatus, pp. of  
deprecari to avert by prayer, fr. de- + precari to pray --- more at PRAY]  
(1626) 1: archaic: to pray against (as an evil) 2: to seek to avert  
~ the wrath... of the Roman people --- Tobias Smollett) 2: to  
express disapproval of 3: a: FLAY DOWN; make little of (speaks five  
languages... but ~s this facility --- Time) b: BELITTLE, DISPARAGE  
(the most reluctantly admitted and least easily deprecated of... novelties  
--- New Yorker) --- depre-ating-ly \-kā-tiŋ-lē adv --- depre-  
cation \de-'pri-kā-shən n

depre-ca-to-ry (de-'pri-kā-tō-rē, -tōr-, 'de-'pri-kā-tō-rē) adj (1586) 1:  
seeking to avert disapproval --- apologetic 2: serving to deprecate  
disparaging --- depre-ate-to-ry \de-'pri-kā-tō-rē-ē, -tōrē-ē adv

depre-ciate (de-'pri-shē-āt) vb -at-ed; -at-ing [LL depreciana, pp. of  
depreciare, fr. L de- + pretium price --- more at PRICE] vt (15c) 1: to  
lower in estimation or esteem 2: to lower the price or estimated value  
of ~ vt: to fall in value syn see DECAT --- depreciable \-shē-ē-  
bəl adj --- depre-ci-ate-ly \-shē-ē-ti-lē adv --- depre-ci-ation  
\de-'pri-shē-ā-shən n --- depre-ci-ative \-shē-ē-tiv, -shē-ē-tiv adj  
--- depre-ci-ator \-shē-ē-tōr n --- depre-ciatory \-shē-ē-tōrē,  
-tōrē-ē adv

depre-date (de-'prā-dāt) vb -dat-ed; -dat-ing [LL depraedatus, pp. of  
depraedari, fr. L de- + praedari to plunder --- more at PAVE] vt (1626)  
(to lay waste) PLUNDER, RAVAGE ~ vt: to engage in plunder --- depre-  
dation \de-'prā-dā-shən n --- depre-dator \de-'prā-dā-tōr, -  
dā-tōr n --- depre-dato-ry \de-'prā-dā-tōrē, -dā-tōrē-ē adv

depress (di-'pres, de-'v) [ME, fr. MF depresso, fr. L depressus, pp. of  
deprimere to press down, fr. de- + premere to press --- more at PRESS]  
(146) 1: obj: REPRESS, SUBDUCE 2: a: to press down (~ a type-  
writer key) b: to cause to sink to a lower position 3: to lessen the  
activity or strength of 4: SADDEN, DISCOURAGE 5: to decrease the  
market value or marketability of --- de-press-ible \-pre-'sə-bəl adj

depress-ant (di-'pres-nt, de-'v) n (1876) : one that depresses, specif:  
an agent that reduces a bodily functional activity or an instinctive  
desire (as appetite) --- de-press-ant adj

depressed adj (1621) 1: low in spirits: SAD, esp. affected by psy-  
chological depression 2: a: vertically flattened (a ~ seafloor) b:  
having the central part lower than the lying flat or pros-  
trated 3: dorsoventrally flattened 3: suffering from economic de-  
pression: esp. UNDERPRIVILEGED 4: being below the standard

depressing adj (1789) : that depresses; esp.: causing emotional de-  
pression (a ~ story) --- de-press-ing-ly \-sɪŋ-lē adv

depression (di-'pres-shən, de-'v) n (14c) 1: a: the angular distance of  
a celestial object below the horizon b: the size of an angle of depression  
2: an act of depressing or a state of being depressed: as a: a  
pressing down: LOWERING b: (1) a state of feeling sad: DEJECTION  
(2) a psychoneurotic or psychotic disorder marked esp. by sadness,  
inactivity, difficulty in thinking and concentration, a significant in-  
crease or decrease in appetite and time spent sleeping, feelings of dejection  
and hopelessness, and sometimes suicidal tendencies c: (1) a  
reduction in activity, amount, quality, or force (2) a lowering of  
vitality or functional activity 3: a depressed place or part: HOLLOW  
4: low 5: a period of low general economic activity marked esp.  
by rising levels of unemployment

Depression glass n (Great Depression of 1929 to ca. 1939) (1971)  
1: tinted glassware marketed during the 1930s  
de-pressive (di-'pres-iv, de-'v) adj (1620) 1: tending to depress 2:  
of, relating to, marked by, or affected by psychological depression ---  
de-press-ive-ly adv

depressive n (1937) : one who is affected with or prone to psychological  
depression

depress-or (di-'pres-tōr, de-'v) n [LL, fr. L deprimere] (1611) : one that  
depresses: as a: a muscle that draws down a part --- compare LEV-  
ATOR b: a device for pressing down or aside c: a nerve in nerve fiber  
that decreases the activity or the tone of the organ or part it innervates

depressurize (di-'pres-ū-īz, de-'v) vt (1944) : to release pressure from  
--- de-pressur-ization \di-'pres-ū-ī-zā-shən n

depriva-tion (de-'prā-vā-shən also de-'prā-vā) n (15c) 1: the state of  
being deprived: PRIVATION; esp.: removal from an office, dignity, or  
benefice 2: an act or instance of depriving: LOSS

deprive (di-'prīv, de-'v) vt -priv-ed; -priv-ing [ME depriven, fr. ML  
deprivo, fr. L de- + privare to deprive --- more at PRIVATE] (14c) 1:  
obj: REMOVE 2: to take something away from (deprived him of his  
professorship --- J. M. Phelan) 3: to remove from office 4: to with-  
hold something from (deprived a citizen of her rights)

deprived adj (ca. 1322) : marked by deprivation esp. of the necessities  
of life or of healthful environmental influences (culturally ~ children)

depro-gram (de-'prō-gram, -gram'v) vt (1973) : to disavow from  
convictions usu. of a religious nature often by coercive means --- de-  
pro-gram-mer \-mā-r n

depth (V-dep) n, pl depths 'depths, 'dept(h) [ME, prob. fr. dep deep]  
(14c) 1: a (1) a deep place in a body of water (2) a part that is  
far from the outside or surface (the ~s of the woods) (3) a: a: a  
(1) a profound or intense state (as of thought or feeling) (the ~s of  
misery) also: a reprehensibly low condition (hadn't realized that  
standards had fallen to such ~s) (2) the middle of a time (as winter)  
(3) the worst part 2: a: the perpendicular measurement downward  
from a surface b: the direct linear measurement from front to back  
3: the quality of being deep 4: the degree of intensity (~ of a color):  
also: the quality of being profound (as in insight) or full (as of knowl-  
edge) 5: the quality or state of being complete or thorough (a study  
will be made in ~) --- depth-less \-deph-ləs adj

depth charge n (1917) : an antismine weapon that consists essen-  
tially of a drum filled with explosives which is dropped near a target  
and descends to a predetermined depth where it explodes --- called also  
depth bomb

depth of field (1911) : the range of distances of the object in front of  
an image-forming device (as a camera lens) measured along the axis of  
the device throughout which the image has acceptable sharpness

depth perception n (ca. 1911) : the ability to judge the distance of  
objects and the spatial relationship of objects at different distances

depth psychology n (1924) : PSYCHOANALYSIS also: psychology con-  
cerned esp. with the unconscious mind

deputa-tion (de-'pyā-tā-shən) n (14c) 1: the act of appointing a  
deputy 2: a group of people appointed to represent others

deputy (di-'pyū) n, de-put-ed; -de-put-ing [ME, to appoint, fr. ML  
deputare, fr. LL deputare to assign, fr. de- to consider (ast. fr. de-  
putare to consider --- more at PAVE] (14c) : DEPUTY

deputize (de-'pyā-tīz, de-'v) vt -tīz-ed; -tīz-ing vt (ca. 1736) : to appoint  
as deputy ~ vt: to act as deputy --- deputi-zation \de-'pyā-tā-  
shən n

deputy (di-'pyū) n, pl -ties [ME, fr. MF depute, pp. of deputare]  
(13c) 1: a person appointed as a substitute with power to act b:  
a second in command or assistant who usu. takes charge when his or  
her superior is absent 2: a member of the lower house of some legis-  
lative assemblies

de-rai-late (de-'ra-si-n-āt) vt -nat-ed; -nat-ing [MF deraiquer fr.  
des- de- + racine root, fr. LL radicina, fr. L radice, radix --- more at  
RADI] (1599) : UPROOT --- de-rai-la-tion \de-'ra-si-n-ā-shən n

de-rail (di-'raɪl, de-'v) vt [F dérailleur to throw off the track, fr. dé-  
+ rail, fr. E] vt (1850) 1: to cause to run off the rails 2: to obstruct  
the progress of: FRUSTRATE ~ vt: to leave the rails --- derail-ment  
\de-'raɪ-lmənt n

de-rail-leur (di-'raɪ-lər, n [F dérailleur, fr. dérailleur] (1910) : a mech-  
anism for shifting gears on a bicycle that operates by moving the chain  
from one set of exposed gears to another

de-range (di-'ræŋ) vt -rang-ed; -rang-ing [F dérange, fr. dé-  
+ ranger, fr. des- de- + rang line, row --- more at RANK] (1776) 1: to  
disturb the operation or functions of: DISARRANGE (the clock, with the  
deranged --- G. W. Stonier) 3: to make insane --- de-range-ment  
\de-'ræŋ-mənt n

derate (de-'rāt) vt (1947) : to lower the rated capability of (as elec-  
trical or mechanical apparatus) because of deterioration or inadequacy

derby (di-'ber-i, de-'v) n, pl derbies [Edward Stanley 1813  
17th Earl of Derby] (1844) 1: any of several horse races held annually  
and usu. restricted to three-year-olds 2: a race in which open to all  
corners of to a specified category of contestants (bicycle ~) 3: a  
man's stiff felt hat with domeshaped crown and narrow band

de-re-al-ization (de-'re-si-zā-shən, -zā-ī-zā-shən) n (1942) : a feeling of  
altered reality that occurs often in schizophrenia and a: some of its  
reactions

de-reg-u-la-tion (de-'re-gyā-lā-shən) n (1963) : the act or process of  
removing restrictions and regulations --- de-reg-u-late \-lā-shən-  
ē, -lā-ē v

der-el-ict (de-'er-ə-lykt) adj [L derelinquere, pp. of derelinquere to aban-  
don, fr. de- + relinquere to leave --- more at RELINQUISH] (1649) 1:  
abandoned esp. by the owner or occupant: RUN-DOWN 2: lacking a  
sense of duty: NEGLIGENT

derelict n (1670) 1: a: something voluntarily abandoned, specif.: a  
ship abandoned on the high seas b: a tract of land left dry by reced-  
ing water 2: a destitute homeless social misfit: VAGRANT 3: a  
derelict (liu) \de-'er-ə-lykt-shən n (1597) 1: a: an intentional aban-  
donment b: the state of being abandoned 2: a recession of water  
leaving permanently dry land 3: a: intentional or conscious neglect:  
DELINQUENCY (~ of duty) b: FAULT, SHORTCOMING

de-re-press (de-'er-i-'pres) vt (1962) : to activate (a gene or enzyme) by  
releasing from a blocked state --- de-re-press-ion \de-'er-i-'pre-  
shən n

der-ide (di-'rid, de-'v) vt -rid-ed; -rid-ing [L derideo, fr. de- +  
ridere laugh] (1530) 1: to laugh at contemptuously 2: to suggest  
to usu. bitter or contemptuous ridicule syn see RIDICULE --- der-ide-  
r n --- de-rid-ing-ly \-rī-dīŋ-lē adv

de-ri-gueur (de-'rī-gər, -gər'v) adj [F] (1833) : prescribed or required by  
fashion, etiquette, or custom: FORMAL

deri-sion (di-'rī-zhən) n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL derision, derisus n  
deride] (14c) 1: a: the use of ridicule or scorn to show contempt b:  
a state of being denied 2: an object of ridicule or scorn

derisive (di-'rī-siv, -siv'v) adj, fr. derisus (ca. 1562) : expressing  
causing derision: derisively adv --- derisive-ness n

deris-ory (di-'rī-sō-rē, -sō-rē'v) adj (1618) 1: expressing derision: DER-  
ISIVE 2: worthy of derision, esp.: laughably small (a ~ sum)

deri-vable (di-'rī-və-bəl) adj (1653) : capable of being derived  
deri-vate \de-'rī-vā-ē v (1660) : DERIVATIVE

deri-va-tion (de-'rī-vā-shən) n (15c) 1: a (1) the formation of a  
word from another word or base (as by the addition of a usual mean-  
ingful affix) (2) an act of ascertaining or stating the derivation of  
a word (3) ETYMOLOGY 1: the relation of a word to its base 2: a  
SOURCE, ORIGIN b: DERIVATION, ORIGINATION 3: something derived  
DERIVATIVE 4: an act or process of deriving 5: a sequence of state-  
ments (as in logic or mathematics) showing that a result is a necessary  
consequence of previously accepted statements --- deri-va-tional  
\-shən-ē-ēl adj

deri-v-ative (di-'rī-vā-tiv, -tīv'v) n (15c) 1: a word formed by derivation  
2: something derived 3: the limit of the ratio of the change in a  
function to the corresponding change in its independent variable as the  
latter change approaches zero 4: a: a chemical substance related  
structurally to another substance and theoretically derivable from it b:  
a substance that can be made from another substance

derivative adj (ca. 1530) 1: formed by derivation 2: made up of or  
marked by derived elements 3: lacking originality: BANAL --- deri-  
va-tive-ly adv --- deri-v-ative-ness n

deri-v-ation (di-'rī-vā-shən) n (1967) : the conversion of a  
chemical compound into a derivative (as for identification) --- deri-  
va-tize \de-'rī-vā-īz v

der-ive (di-'riv, de-'v) vt -deriv-ed; -deriv-ing [ME, fr. MF deriver, fr.  
deriver, lit., to draw off (water), fr. de- + rivus stream --- more at RIV-  
er] (14c) 1: a: to take, receive, or obtain esp. from a specified source  
b: to obtain (a chemical substance) actually or theoretically from a  
parent substance 2: INFER, DEDUCE 3: archaic: BRING 4: to trace

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## unitarian • unlatch 1293

one person **b** cap: a member of a denomination that stresses individual freedom of belief; the free use of reason in religion; a united world community, and liberal social action **2**: an advocate of unity or a unitary system — **unitarian** *adj*, often *cap* — **unitar-i-an-ism** \-sə-m'zəm/ *n*, often *cap*

**unitary** \yü-nä-ter-ē/ *adj* (1861) **1**: of or relating to a unit **2**: based on or characterized by unity or unity **3**: having the character of a unit: unquipped **WHOLE** — **unitar-i-ly** \yü-nä-ter-ē-lē/ *adv*  
**unit cell** *n* (1914): the simplest polyhedron that embodies all the structural characteristics of and by indefinite repetition makes up the lattice of a crystal

**unit character** *n* (1902): a natural character inherited on an all-or-none basis; *cap*: one dependent on the presence or absence of a single gene

**unit circle** *n* (1953): a circle having a radius of 1  
**unite** \yü-nit/ *vb* **united**; **uniting** (ME, fr. L *unire*, fr. *unus* one — more at ONE) *v* (15c) **1**: to put together to form a single unit **2**: to cause to adhere **3**: to link by a legal or moral bond **4**: to possess (as qualities) in combination — *vi* **1**: to become one or as if one **2**: to become combined by or as if by adhesion or mixture **3**: to act in concert — *syn* see JOIN — **unit-er** *n*

**unite** \yü-nit/ *n* (1604): an old British gold 20-shilling piece issued first by James I in 1604 for the newly united England and Scotland — called also **Jacobus**  
**united** \yü-nit-əd/ *adj* (1932) **1**: made one: **UNIONED** **2**: relating to or produced by joint action **3**: being in agreement: **HARMONIOUS** — **unit-ed-ly** *adv*

**United Nations Day** *n* (1947): October 24 observed in commemoration of the founding of the United Nations  
**United States** \yü-ni-tad-/ *esp* Southern \yü-n/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *comm* (1817): a federation of states esp. when forming a nation in a new, specified territory (advocating a **United States of Europe**)  
**unitive** \yü-nä-tiv/ *adj* (1926): characterized by or tending to produce union

**unitive** \yü-nä-tiv/ *n* (1860) **1**: to form or convert into a unit **2**: to divide into units (the added cost of utilizing bulk products) — **unitive-ly** \yü-nä-tiv-lē/ *adv*  
**unit membrane** *n* (fr. its being the basic structural unit of the cell) (1959): a 3-layered membrane that consists of an inner lipid layer surrounded by a protein layer on each side

**unit rule** *n* (1884): a rule under which a delegation to a national political convention casts its entire vote as a unit as determined by a majority vote

**unit-trust** \yü-ni-trast/ *n* (1970): a trust from which the beneficiary receives annually a fixed percentage of the fair market value of its assets  
**united place** *n* (1937): the place just to the left of the decimal point in a number expressed in the Arabic system of writing numbers

**unit train** *n* (1964): a railway train that transports a single commodity directly from producer to consumer  
**unit trust** *n* (1936) **1** *Brit*: **MUTUAL FUND** **2**: an investment company whose portfolio consists of long-term bonds that are held to maturity

**unity** \yü-nä-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *unite*, fr. MF *unite*, fr. L *unitas*, fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] (14c) **1**: the quality or state of not being multiple: **ONENESS** **2** (1): a definite amount taken as one or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation (in a table of natural sines the radius of the circle is regarded as ~) (2): **IDENTITY ELEMENT** **3**: a condition of harmony: **ACCORD** **4**: continuity without deviation or change (as in purpose or action) **5**: the quality or state of being made one: **UNIFICATION** **6**: a combination or ordering of parts in a literary or artistic production that constitutes a whole or promotes an undivided total effect; esp.: the resulting singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character **7**: a totality of related parts: an entity that is a complex or systematic whole **8**: any of three principles of dramatic structure derived by French classicists from Aristotle's *Poetics* and requiring a play to have a single action represented as occurring in one place and within one day **9** *cap*: a 20th-century American religious movement that emphasizes spiritual sources of health and prosperity

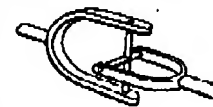
**uni-valent** \yü-ni-vä-lant/ *adj* (1898) **1**: **MONOVALENT** **2**: being a chromosomal univalent  
**univalent** *n* (1912): a chromosome that lacks a syzygic mate  
**univalve** \yü-ni-välv/ *n* (1668) **1**: a mollusk with a shell consisting of one valve: *esp*: **GASTROPOD** **2**: the shell of a univalve — **univalve** *adj*

**univar-i-ate** \yü-ni-vär-ē-at/ *adj* (1928): characterized by or depending on only one random variable (as ~ linear model)  
**univer-sal** \yü-nä-vär-səl/ *adj* (ME, fr. MF, fr. L *universalis*, fr. *universum* universe) (14c) **1**: including or covering all or a whole collectively or distributively without limit or exception **2**: *a*: present or occurring everywhere *b*: existing or operative everywhere or under all conditions (~ cultural patterns) **3**: embracing a major part or the greater portion (as of mankind) (*a* ~ state) (~ practice) *b*: comprehensively broad and versatile (*a* ~ genius) (*a* ~ affirming) or denying something of all members of a class (*a* ~ term) **4**: denoting every member of a class (*a* ~ term) **5**: adapted or adjustable to meet varied requirements (as of use, shape, or size) (*a* ~ gear cutter) — **univer-sal-ly** \-sə-lē/ *adv* — **univer-sal-ness** \-sə-lē-nəs/ *n*

**universal** *n* (1553) **1**: one that is universal; *esp*: *a*: a universal proposition in logic *b*: a predicate of traditional logic *c*: a general concept or term of something in reality to which it corresponds: *ex-ample* **2**: *a*: a behavior pattern or institution (as the family) existing in all cultures *b*: a culture trait characteristic of all normal adult members of a particular society  
**universal donor** *n* (1922): a person who belongs to ABO blood group O and can donate blood to any recipient  
**universal grammar** *n* (1971): the study of general principles believed to underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages; *also*: such principles viewed as part of an innate human capacity for learning a language

**univer-sal-ism** \yü-nä-vär-sə-l-iz-m/ *n* (1803) **1** often *cap*: *a*: a theological doctrine that all human beings will eventually be saved *b*: the principles and practices of a liberal Christian denomination founded in the 18th century orig. to uphold belief in universal salvation

and now united with Unitarianism **2**: something that is universal in scope **3**: the state of being universal: **UNIVERSALITY** — **univer-sal-ist** \-sə-list/ *n* or *adj*, often *cap*  
**univer-sal-ize** \-sə-lä-iz/ *adj* (1872): of or relating to the whole: universal in scope or nature  
**univer-sal-ly** \-sə-lä-lē/ *adv* (14c) **1**: the quality or state of being universal **2**: universal comprehensiveness in range  
**univer-sal-ize** \-sə-lä-iz/ *v* (1847): to make universal: **GENERALIZE** — **univer-sal-iza-tion** \-sə-lä-iz-ə-shən/ *n*  
**universal joint** *n* (1676): a shaft coupling capable of transmitting rotation from one shaft to another not collinear with it — called also **universal coupling**  
**universal motor** *n* (1925): an electric motor that can be used on either an alternating or a direct current supply  
**Universal Product Code** *n* (1974): a combination of a bar code and numbers by which a scanner can identify a product and, usually, assign a price



universal joint

**universal recipient** *n* (1922): a person who belongs to ABO blood group AB and can receive blood from any donor  
**Universal time** *n* (1882): **GREENWICH MEAN TIME**

**universe** \yü-nä-vär-s/ *n* [L. *universum*, fr. *neus* of universe entire, whole, fr. *uni-* + *versus* turned toward, fr. *pp* of *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] (1589) **1**: the whole body of things and phenomena observed or postulated: **COSMOS** *a*: a systematic whole held to arise by and persist through the direct intervention of divine power *b*: the world of human experience *c* (1): the entire celestial cosmos (2): **MILKY WAY GALAXY** (3): an aggregate of stars comparable to the Milky Way galaxy **2**: a distinct field or province of thought or reality that forms a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization **3**: **POPULATION** **4**: a set that contains all elements relevant to a particular discussion or problem **5**: a great number or quantity (as large enough ~ of stocks... to choose from — G. B. Clairmont)

**universe of discourse** (1881): an inclusive class of entities that is tacitly implied or explicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse, or theory

**univer-sity** \yü-nä-vär-sä-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *universitas*, fr. MF *universitas*, fr. ML *universitas*, fr. L *universitas*] (14c) **1**: an institution of higher learning providing facilities for teaching and research and authorized to grant academic degrees: *spec*: one made up of an undergraduate division which confers bachelor's degrees and a graduate division which comprises a graduate school and professional schools each of which may confer master's degrees and doctorates **2**: the physical plant of a university

**univ-o-cal** \yü-ni-və-kəl/ *adj* [L. *uni-* + *vox*, *vox* voice — more at VOICE] (1599): having one meaning only — **univ-o-cal-ly** \-kə-lē/ *adv*

**un-joined** \un-jəind/ *adj* (1538): not joined  
**un-just** \un-just/ *adj* (14c) **1**: characterized by injustice: **UNFAIR** **2** *archaic*: **DISHONEST**, **FAITHLESS** — **un-just-ly** *adv* — **un-just-ness** \-jəst-nəs/ *n*

**un-kempt** \un-kemp/ *adj* [un- + *kempt* combd, *neat*] (1579) **1**: deficient in order or neatness (~ individually) (~ hotel rooms); *also*: **UNNEAT**, **UNPOLISHED** (~ prose) **2**: not combed (~ hair)  
**un-known** \un-knə/ *adj* (14c) chiefly *di*: **UNKNOWN**, **STRANGE**  
**un-kennel** \un-ken-nəl/ *v* (1575) **1**: to drive (as a fox) from a hiding place or den **2**: to free (dogs) from a kennel **3**: to bring out into the open: **UNCOVER**

**un-kind** \un-kind/ *adj* (13c) **1**: not pleasing or mild: **INCLEMENT** (as ~ climate) **2**: lacking in kindness or sympathy: **HARSH**, **CRUEL** — **un-kind-ness** \-kind-nəs/ *n*  
**un-kind-ly** \-kind-lē/ *adj* (13c): not kindly — **un-kind-ly-ness** *n*  
**unkindly** *adv* (14c): in an unkind manner (dwells ~ long on his final decline — A. H. Johnston)

**unkink** \un-kink/ *v* (1891): to free from kinks: **STRAIGHTEN** ~ *vi*: to become lax or loose: **RELAX**  
**un-knit** \un-nit/ *vb* **un-knit** or **un-knit-tee**; **un-knit-ting** (def. 12c): **UNKNIT**, **UNRAVEL**

**un-know-able** \un-nə-ə-həl/ *adj* (14c): not knowable; *esp*: lying beyond the limits of human experience or understanding — **un-know-abil-ity** \-nə-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n*  
**un-know-ing** \un-nə-ing/ *adj* (14c): not knowing — **un-know-ing-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

**unknowing** *n* (14c): **IGNORANCE**  
**unknowing** \un-nən/ *adj* (14c): not known or not well-known; *also*: having an unknown value (as ~ quantity)  
**unknow-n** \un-nən/ *adj* (1597) **1**: one that is not known or not well-known: *esp*: a person who is little known (as to the public) **2**: something that requires discovery, identification, or clarification; *as*: *a*: a symbol (as *x*, *y*, or *z*) in a mathematical equation representing an unknown quantity *b*: a specimen (as of bacteria or mixed chemicals) required to be identified as an exercise in appropriate laboratory techniques

**Unknown Soldier** *n* (1923): an unidentified soldier whose body is selected to receive national honors as a representative of all of the same nation who died in a war and *esp*. in one of the world wars  
**un-lace** \un-lās/ *v* (14c) **1**: to loose by undoing a lacing **2** *obj*: **UNDO**, **DISORACE**

**un-lade** \un-lād/ *vb* **un-laded**; **un-laded** or **un-laden** \-lā-dən/ *un-lading* *v* (14c) **1**: to take the load or cargo from **2**: **DISCHARGE**, **UNLOAD** ~ *vi*: to discharge cargo  
**un-lash** \un-lāsh/ *v* (1748): to untie the lashing of  
**un-latch** \un-latch/ *v* (1642): to open or loose by lifting the latch ~ *vi*: to become loosed or opened

un about un kitten, P table un further un sah un see un mop, mar un out un why chin un bet un may un so un bit un be un job un sing un go un law un boy un thin un the un foot un foot un yet un vision un k, t, o, o, u, e, e, see Guide to Pronunciation